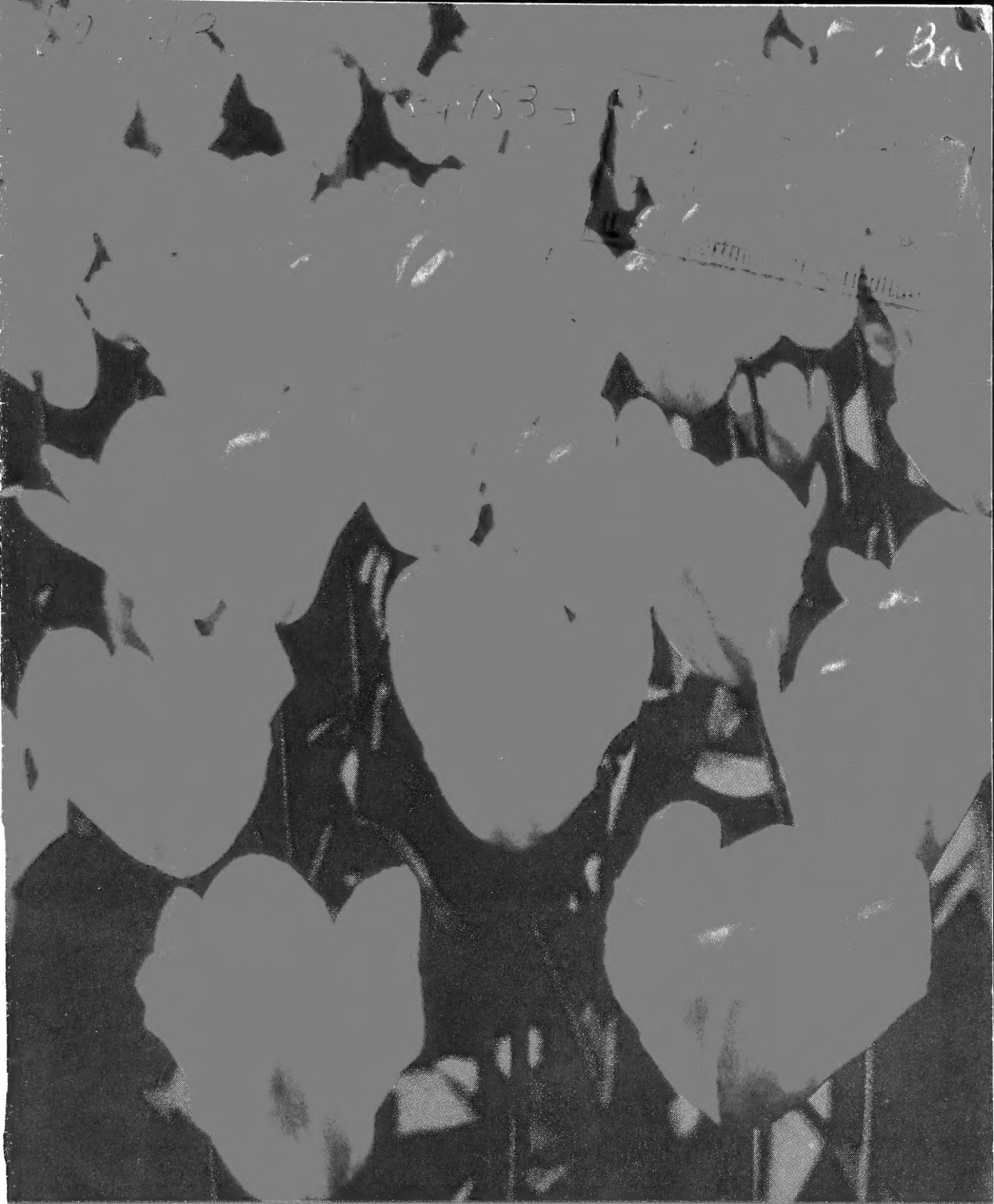


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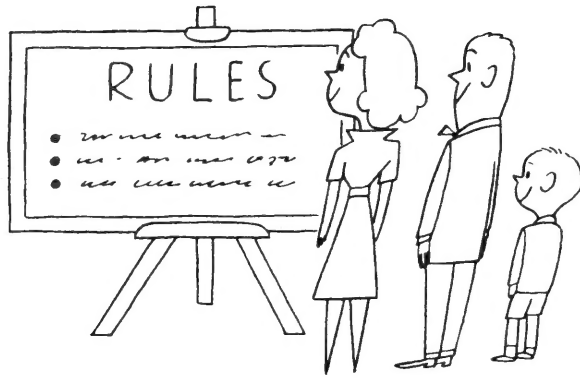




HOLLAND BULBS

for a lovelier Spring





follow the rules

Millions of home owners like you have learned that with a little effort in the Fall and just a handful of Dutch bulbs they can add color and beauty to their homes. The beautiful Spring gardens in your neighborhood don't grow by magic, but result from following these simple rules:

1. Plan where your bulbs will give you most attractive results.
2. Consult planting chart (pp. 4-5) to determine how deep to plant the bulbs and proper distance between them.
3. Remove topsoil to required depth shown by chart.
4. Loosen soil below and level it. Soil should be moist when bulbs are planted.
5. Place bulb nose up.
6. Replace original top-soil and smooth over the bed.
7. Plant before the first heavy frost in Fall.

Make the most of Nature

Most amateur gardeners have found that no matter where they live they can turn local soil and climate to their advantage and get good results. Here are a few tips to help you do the same.

Soil must have good drainage to help bulbs develop a strong root system. Where soil tends to be heavy clay, loosen it up by using peat moss or sand.



SOIL

Store bulbs in coolest possible spot till planting time. Add 4 inches to recommended planting depth. Plant in partial shade. Water frequently. Plant late — through January if there's no frost.



IN THE SOUTH

In most areas bulb plantings need not be covered (mulched). Where winters are severe, cover after first frost and remove cover in early Spring. Mulch may be straw, grass clippings, twigs, leaves, excelsior, etc.



MULCHING

Make sure plantings have plenty of water in early Spring. Lack of moisture may stunt growth.



WATER

If flowers are not cut for indoor decoration, be sure to cut them as soon as they fade. Do not let petals lie on ground.
















When leaves have dried up, cut them off. Then you may leave the bulbs in the ground or lift them. If you lift them, place them in a dark, cool spot to dry, such as your garage or a dry spot in the cellar. When dry, clean off dirt, remove roots and old loose skin. Store in dry, airy place.

When replanting in Fall, try to use fresh top soil. For novelty and newness, plant additional colors and varieties of Holland bulbs each year.



**AFTER
FLOWERING**

HOLLAND BULB Planting Chart

	PLANTING TIME	FLOWERING TIME	HEIGHT IN INCHES	FOR INDOOR CULTURE	HOW TO PLANT	WHERE TO PLANT
 CROCUS	Sept. 1-Dec. 15	March 15-30	5"	Yes	3" Deep 3" Apart	Rock Garden, Border, Lawn
 GRAPE HYACINTHS	Sept. 1-Dec. 15	Mar. 25-Apr. 10	5"	Yes	3" Deep 3" Apart	Rock Garden or Border
 TULIP Species For Rock Gardens	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	April 1-30	5"-15"	No	4" Deep 5" Apart	In Rock Gardens
 DAFFODILS - Large Trumpet	Sept. 1-Dec. 1	April 10-25	18"-20"	Yes	6" Deep 6" Apart	In Beds, Groups or Borders
 DAFFODILS - Medium Trumpet	Sept. 1-Dec. 1	April 10-25	16"	Yes	6" Deep 6" Apart	In Beds or Groups
 DAFFODILS - Short Cups	Sept. 1-Dec. 1	April 10-25	14"	Yes	6" Deep 5" Apart	In Beds or Groups
 TULIPS -Fosteriana	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	April 15-30	20"	No	4"-5" Deep 6" Apart	In Groups
 TULIPS - Early	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	April 15-30	14"	Yes	4"-5" Deep 5" Apart	In Beds or Groups
 HYACINTHS	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	April 15-30	10"	Yes	6" Deep 6" Apart	In Borders or Groups
 TULIPS - Triumph	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	Apr. 25-May 5	20"-24"	Yes	5"-6" Deep 6" Apart	In Beds, Groups or Borders
 TULIPS -Darwin	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	May 5-20	26"-32"	Yes	5"-6" Deep 6" Apart	In Beds, Groups or Borders
 SCILLA Campanulata	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	May 5-20	10"-14"	No	4" Deep 3" Apart	Rock Garden or Border
 TULIPS - Mayflowering (Cottage)	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	May 5-20	28"	No	5"-6" Deep 5" Apart	In Beds, Groups or Borders
 TULIPS -Parrot	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	May 10-25	22"-28"	No	5"-6" Deep 6" Apart	In Beds, Groups or Borders

SOUTHERN CLIMATE — If you live in a warm region, store bulbs in cool spot till planting time. Plant deep: add 4 inches to recommended depth. Plant in partial shade. Water frequently. Plant late — through January.



where to plant

Your local dealer has color pictures of many varieties of tulips, hyacinths, daffodils and the interesting crocus, muscari, chionodoxa, snowdrops, scilla and other Dutch bulbs. Use your imagination and create your own garden arrangement. The following tips will help you:

CONTINUOUS BLOOM

By using various types of bulbs, your garden will have flowers in bloom from early March until June. Consult Planting Chart for the flowering time of various bulbs.

TULIPS. Some tulips flower in April, others in May. Don't mix them. Remember that different types reach different heights. If you're planting in a border, don't try a single row but plant in clumps. A background of a fence, evergreen trees or shrubbery can give interesting results.

HYACINTHS. A group of five of one variety can be most interesting.

Enticing scent and vivid colors combine for unforgettable effect when you plant bulbs in massed groups or solid beds. Try planting early-flowering tulips and late-flowering daffodils in combination with hyacinths.



DAFFODILS. Best in clumps or groups—not in rows. Keep each clump in same variety.

Try small and medium cup flowers in addition to large trumpets. Small cup daffodils are excellent for rock gardens. Scatter bulbs at random around your favorite tree and plant them where they fall, for more natural effect.

MINOR BULBS. These smaller bulbs will multiply in years to come, so plant them where they will not be disturbed.

A rock garden finds these bulbs excellent tenants.

Consult Chart for flowering times and match these bulbs with tulips and daffodils.

Indoor Planting

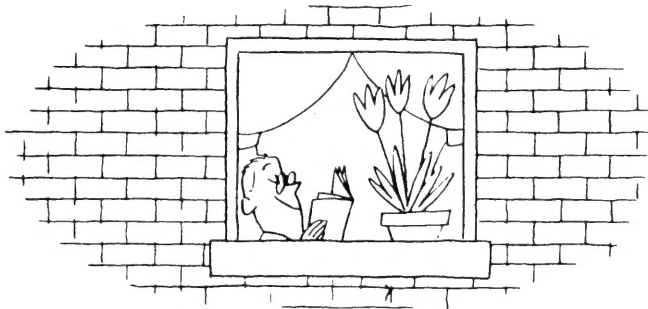


PLANT TULIPS, daffodils, crocus, scilla and grape hyacinth as early as possible in Fall, for indoor bloom. You can pot hyacinths any time from October to December. Place flat side of tulip bulbs toward rim of pot. The broad lower leaf grows from this side and makes a better looking pot of tulips.

AFTER PLANTING, water pots thoroughly and store them in cold (50°) completely dark place for 8 or 10 weeks. Keep pots moist. When roots have developed and buds emerged from neck of bulbs (hyacinth bud should be at least 3 inches) put pots in partial light for about a week — temperature 60°-65° for larger bulbs and 50° for smaller. Then place pots in sunny window and water as needed.

SET DAFFODIL and tulip bulbs one-half inch apart with tips just showing above soil surface. Hyacinth bulbs need one-quarter of upper part of bulb exposed. Cover smaller bulbs completely. Hyacinths can be potted singly in four or five inch pots, or five in an eight-inch bulb pan or earthenware bowl.

CITY DWELLERS can easily grow hyacinth bulbs. Fill a hyacinth glass with water and add a small piece of charcoal. Set bulb in glass so its base almost touches the water. Twist a sheet of paper into a cone, fasten with a pin, and cover bulb; then place in cool, dark closet. In 8 or 9 weeks (but not before January) roots should be well-developed and bud protrude about an inch or two. Transfer to warm, but still dark spot till bud is at least 3 inches. Then place in sunny window. Keep water at original level at all times.





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